

procedure, and makes recommendations to the FGDC Coordination Group as to the readiness of a standard for advancement to the next stage toward endorsement. Guidelines on the development of FGDC standards are documented in the FGDC Standards Reference Model. This document and the Standards Working Group Charter, as well as other information about the status of FGDC standards activities, Standards Working Group meeting notices, and meeting minutes are available on the World Wide Web home page of the Standards Working Group at the FGDC Internet address listed above under contact information.

Dated: September 13, 1996.

Richard E. Witmer,

*Acting Chief, National Mapping Division.*

[FR Doc. 96-24678 Filed 9-25-96; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-31-M

## National Park Service

### Notice of Inventory Completion for Native American Human Remains in the Possession of Chickasaw National Recreation Area, National Park Service, Sulphur, OK

AGENCY: National Park Service

ACTION: Notice

Notice is hereby given in accordance with provisions of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), 25 U.S.C. 3003 (d), of the completion of an inventory of human remains in the possession of the National Park Service, Chickasaw National Recreation Area, Sulphur, OK.

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by National Park Service professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Caddo Indian Tribe, Pawnee Indian Tribe, and Wichita and Affiliated Tribes.

In 1942, human remains representing one adult male was donated to the Chickasaw National Recreation Area by H.R. Antle, an amateur archeologist in Oklahoma. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present. The remains, a cranium, were recovered from a site approximately 35 miles northeast of park boundaries and located near the banks of the Big Sandy River.

In 1958, human remains representing one adult male was donated to the Chickasaw National Recreation Area by O.K. Lowrance, a local rancher. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present. The remains, a cranium, were recovered from a site near State Site 34MR10,

located near Lowrance Springs and approximately 10 miles south of park boundaries.

Documentation of the context of these remains is incomplete. However, archeological examination of the remains dates the occupation of the sites to ca. 800-1500 AD. Anthropological evidence indicates that Caddoan language-family groups were present in the area of these sites during the pre-contact period, making the Caddo and the Wichita likely affiliates. Additionally, the Caddo and Pawnee were documented as being in the area by the 1500s and the Wichita confederacy by the beginning of the 1700s. Presently, the Wichita claim the entire area surrounding the sites as their ancestral homeland.

Based on the above mentioned information, officials of the National Park Service have determined that pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (d)(1), the human remains listed above represent the physical remains of two individuals of Native American ancestry. Officials of the National Park Service have also determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (2), there is a relationship of shared group identity which can be reasonably trace between these Native American human remains and the Caddo Indian Tribe, Pawnee Indian Tribe, and Wichita and Affiliated Tribes.

This notice has been sent to officials of the Caddo Indian Tribe, Pawnee Indian Tribe, and Wichita and Affiliated Tribes. Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with these human remains should contact John Welch, Superintendent, Chickasaw National Recreation Area, P.O. Box 201, Sulphur, OK 73086; telephone: (405) 622-3161, before October 28, 1996. Repatriation of the human remains to the Caddo Indian Tribe, Pawnee Indian Tribe, and Wichita and Affiliated Tribes may begin after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

Dated: September 20, 1996.

Francis P. McManamon,

*Departmental Consulting Archeologist Manager, Archeology and Ethnography Program.*

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### Notice of Inventory Completion for Native American Human Remains and Associated Funerary Objects in the Control of Gila Cliff Dwellings National Monument, National Park Service, Silver City, NM

AGENCY: National Park Service

## ACTION: Notice

Notice is hereby given in accordance with provisions of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), 25 U.S.C. 3003 (d), of the completion of an inventory of human remains and associated funerary objects in the control of the National Park Service, Gila Cliff Dwellings National Monument, Silver City, NM.

A detailed assessment of the human remains and associated funerary objects was made by National Park Service professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Apache Tribe, Fort McDowell Mohave-Apache Indian Community, Fort Sill Apache Business Committee, Hopi Tribe, Jicarilla Apache Tribe, Kaibab Band of Paiute Indians, Mescalero Apache Tribe, Navajo Nation, Pueblo of Acoma, Pueblo of Jemez, Pueblo of Laguna, Pueblo of Pojoaque, Pueblo of San Ildefonso, Pueblo of Taos, Pueblo of Tesuque, Southern Ute Indian Tribe, Ute Mountain Tribe, White Mountain Apache Tribe, Yavapai-Apache Indian Nation, and Zuni Tribe. The Piro-Manso-Tiwa, a non-federally recognized Native American group, was also consulted. The Pueblo of Cochiti, Pueblo of Isleta, Pueblo of Picuris, Pueblo of San Felipe, Pueblo of Sandia, Pueblo of Santa Ana, Pueblo of Santa Clara, Pueblo of Santo Domingo, and Pueblo of Zia were invited to consultation meetings but did not attend. The Tortugas, a non-federally recognized Native American group, was also invited to consultation meetings but did not attend.

In 1963 and 1968, human remains representing 45 individuals were recovered from the Main Group site during legally authorized excavations. No known individuals were identified. The associated funerary objects include one blanket wrapped with fur strips and feathers, three cordage remnants, three unworked feathers, one fur artifact, three matting fragments, one yucca leaf paho, and three textile fragments. The Main Group site consists of several masonry cliff structures located off the Gila River. Based on the associated funerary objects, this site dates to the Pueblo III period (ca. 1250-1300 AD).

In the 1980s, human remains representing one individual were recovered through surface collecting at the TJ Ruin site. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present. Based on other non-funerary material culture evidence, this site is dated to the Pueblo I period (ca. 900-1100 AD).

Both the Main Group and TJ Ruin sites are classified as Mogollon. However, the Main Group is associated